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THE
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AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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INDEX

TO

THE TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME

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AFRICAN REPOSITORY AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
A.		C.	
Address to the colored people of the United States.....	20	Colonization, to the friends of, in New York.....	2
Addresses delivered at the Annual Meeting—		Colonization, to the friends of, in Louisiana, Circular.....	3
By Hon. R. W. Thompson.....	52	Colored population of Upper Canada according to census of 1847.....	10
By Hon. R. J. Walker.....	54	Colonization, African.....	269, 13, 253
By Hon. J. R. Ingersoll.....	55	Colonizationists, Northern.....	22
By Hon. R. M. McLane.....	58	Colonization is of God.....	97
Appeal to the Legislature of Virginia in behalf of A. C. S.....	129	Colonists and Natives.....	138
Appropriations by Congress and the State Governments.....	65	Colonist, first impressions of a Liberian	115
Arrival of the Packet and advices from the Colony—letters from John B. Russwurn, and W. Cassel.....	111	Collections, 4th of July.....	167
Address by Rev. Mr. Robinson, before Ken. Col. Soc.....	139	Circular to the colored people of Indiana	177
African Discovery.....	175	Colonization.....	315
A College in Liberia.....	195	————— and the Cholera.....	193
Africa—a Miniature Poem.....	213	————— funds.....	194
Appeal to the Government and people of the United States.....	232	—————, fourth of July collections.....	194
African Colonization.....	13, 253, 315	—————, worthy emigrants.....	195
Annual Meeting (32d).....	46	————— in England.....	201
Report (32d).....	33	————— Cause.....	290
African Repository.....	61	————— Meeting.....	295
Slave Trade.....	26	—————, African.....	315
Address to the Clergy and Heads of Churches in Pennsylvania.....	277	—————, A Lecture.....	325, 353
Annual Report of the Massachusetts Col. Soc. (8th).....	257	Cover of July number—correction and an agent wanted for Georgia.....	3
Address of Rev. T. W. Hume.....	269	College, a Liberian.....	195, 276
Arrival of the Portsmouth.....	309	Clay's, Hon. Henry, letter on emancipation.....	104
of the Huma.....	350	Clintonia Wright, list of emigrants of.....	218
A just Tribute to Buchanan.....	378	Constitution of the Massachusetts Col. Soc.....	268
African Coffee.....	380	Central Africa.....	297
		Convention of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts on Colonization.....	313
B.		D.	
Board of Directors, proceedings of... 48		Donations received at the Colonization Office of the N. Y. S. C. S.....	91, 168, 283, 381
C.		Discovery, African.....	175
Colonization, to the friends of..... 1		Davis's, Hon. John, letter.....	265

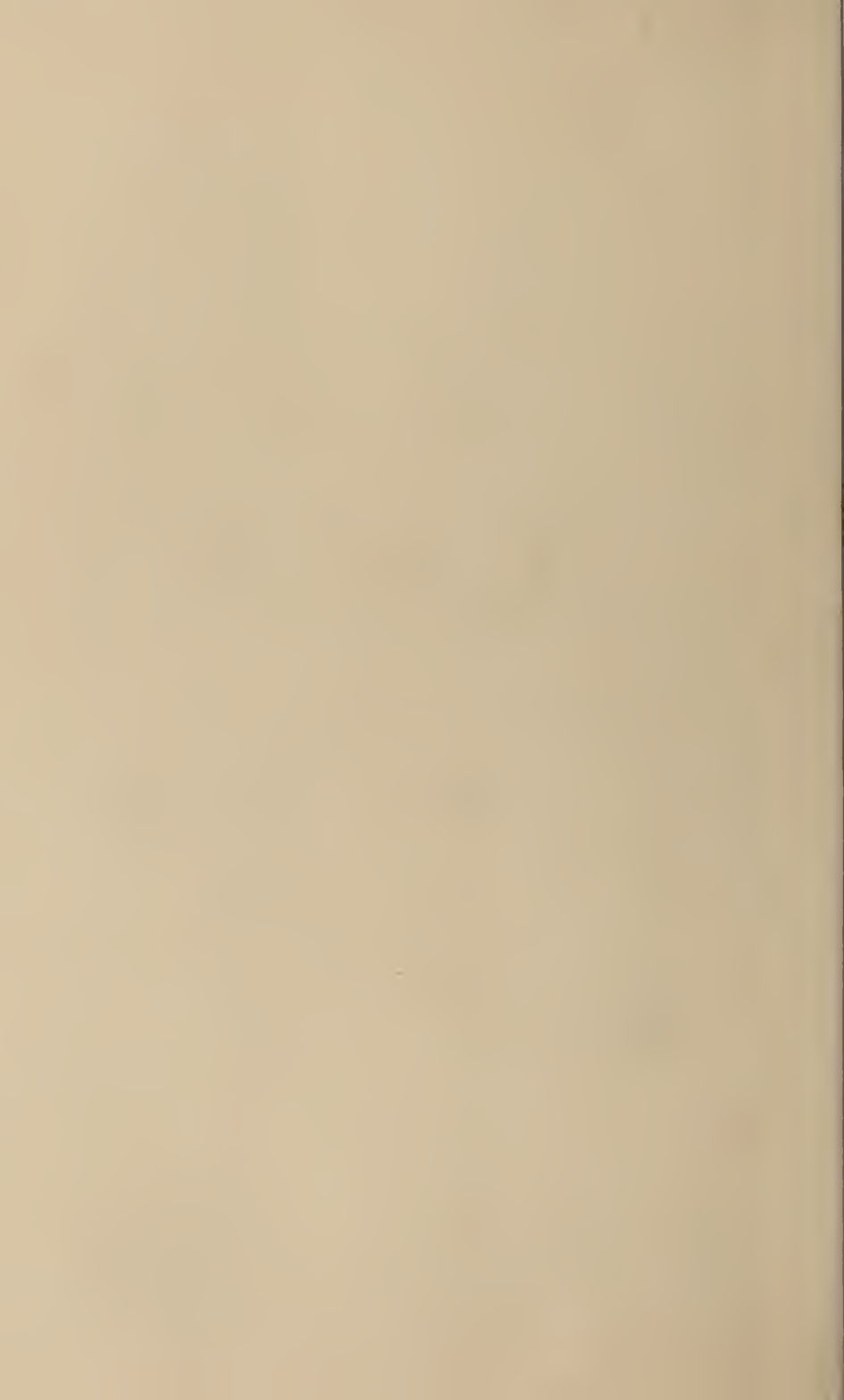
E.	PAGE.	L.	PAGE.
Ethiopia.....	178	Letter from Gerard Ralston, Esq. to Elliott Cresson, Esq.....	8
Emigrants for Liberia.....	185	Letter from E. J. Roye on Africa....	16
England, Colonization in.....	201	——— Hon. Henry Clay on emancipation.....	104
Everett, Hon. Edward.....	266	Letter from Hon. President Roberts.....	114
F.		——— Hon. J. N. Lewis.....	227
French Mission in South Africa.....	171	Latest from Liberia.....	60
Fourth of July collections.....	167	Late expedition for Liberia.....	61
Funeral, night, of a slave.....	298	Next expedition for Liberia.....	61
G.		Life Members of the A. C. S.....	83, 123
Grand Cape Mount.....	118	Liberia.....	117
Government and people of the U. S., an appeal to.....	232	List of emigrants by the barque Laura.....	118
Gold Coast, intelligence from the.....	180	——— by the Liberia Packet.....	121
H.		Liberia, Republic of, recognition by England and France.....	7
Hotham, Sir Charles.....	268	Liberian papers, extracts from—the Liberia fourth of July.....	182
Hippopotamus, the Liberian.....	281	Churches.....	184
Humes, Rev. T. W.....	269	Arrival.....	184
Highly interesting intelligence from the African Gold Coast.....	180	List of emigrants by the barque "Clintonia Wright".....	218
Hope for Africa, Dr. Parker's Sermon.....	202	List of emigrants by the barque Huma.....	218
Huana, list of emigrants of.....	218	Letter from R. E. Murray.....	228
Harris's, S. D., letter.....	229	——— Dr. Smith.....	228
Hazzard's, J. P., letter.....	267	——— Geo. W. Lee.....	229
History of Colonization on western coast of Africa.....	324	——— S. D. Harris.....	229
Huma, arrival of.....	350	——— Dr. Roberts.....	230
I.		——— J. B. Phillips.....	231
Interesting Extracts—letter of Capt. Alexander Murray to Capt. Geo. Mansell, and letter of Sir Charles Hotham.....	15	Late from Liberia.....	279, 225
Items of Intelligence—Colonization—Missionary for Africa—Extracts... ..	185	Liberia Herald, extracts from, Dec. 1848, to May 1849—Republican Legislature—One of the first settlers—Harmettans—Royal funeral—Ladies Monrovia Literary Institution—Examination—Married—Died—Marine List—Acknowledgment of independence by England—The arrival of President Roberts from Europe—Notes—Rare Phenomenon—Expedition against New Cesters—Death of John Lewis—Bah-Gay—Obituary—The Felucca again.....	235
Ingersoll's, Hon. J. R., address.....	55	Liberia, emigrants for.....	185
Items of Intelligence—New Agent in Pennsylvania—Legacy—the High School in Liberia—African and Texas Slave Trade—A Slaver captured—letter of Rev. R. W. Bailey.....	282	Lewis's, Gen. J. N., letter.....	227
Independence of Liberia.....	300	Lee's, G. W., letter.....	229
Indiana, sentiments in.....	310	Letter from the Hon. John Davis.....	265
Items of Intelligence—Presbyterian Herald—Colored Missionaries—Novelty at College—Liberia—Calabar Country—Slave Trade in Brazil and Cuba—The Brazil Slave Trade—Later from Bahia—A Slaver captured—African Repository—Remarks—Colonization.....	316	——— the Hon. E. Everett.....	266
J.		——— J. P. Hazard, Esq.....	267
Java, the growth of Coffee and Pepper.....	308	——— Rev. Joseph Tracy.....	267
L.		——— Sir Charles Hotham.....	268
Late and interesting from Liberia....	377	Liberia, independence of.....	300
		Letters from Rev. Mr. Payne.....	302
		——— Rev. Mr. Rainbo.....	304
		——— Rev. Mr. Hoffman.....	307
		List of emigrants.....	316
		Lecture on African Colonization.....	325, 353
		M.	
		Maryland in Liberia.....	17
		Meeting, Annual (32d).....	46
		Memorial to the Legislature of Ohio..	69

INDEX.

v

M.	PAGE.	R.	PAGE.
Money collected in the northern part of the State of New York.....	124	Receipts and expenditures of the A. C. S. from 1 Jan. 1848, to 1 Jan. 1849.....	51
Missionary influence of Sierra Leone.....	133	Repository, African.....	61
Massachusetts Colonization Society....	199	Readers, to New York.....	122
McLane's, Hon. R. M., address....	58	Robinson's, Rev. Mr., address.....	139
Mission, French, in the South of Africa	171	Ralston's, Gerard, letter to Elliott Cres- son, Esq.....	8
Members, Life, of the A. C. S....	83, 123	Roye's, E. J. letter on Africa.....	16
Murray's, R. E., letter.....	228	Roberts, President, letters.....	114, 220
Memorial in behalf of American Colo- nization Society.....	323	Roberts, Dr., letter.....	230
N.		Resolution of the Synod of North Carolina.....	27
North Carolina Synod, Resolution... ..	27	Resolutions adopted by the General As- sociation of Massachusetts, June 23, 1847.....	268
Native Converts in Liberia.....	169	Rambo's, J., letter.....	231
Night funeral of a slave.....	298	S.	
O.		Slave Trade, African.....	26
Operations in Ohio.....	379	Statement for 1849.....	50
P.		Slavery Question.....	155
Pinney's, Rev. J. B., Circular.....	27	Seventeenth Annual Report of the N. Y. S. C. S.....	161
Proceedings of the Board of Directors ..	48	Summary of late news.....	234
Parker's, Rev. Joel, Sermon, on hope for Africa.....	202	Smith's, Dr., letter.....	228
Philip's, J. B., letter.....	231	Sermon by Rev. J. Parker.....	202
Portsmouth, arrival of.....	309	Saw Mill in Liberia.....	289
R.		Sentiments in Indiana.....	310
Roberts, President, his return.....	10	T.	
, , letters.....	114, 224	The Learned Slave.....	28
Report, Annual, (32d) of A. C. S....	33	Tennessee, Colonization in.....	28
Receipts of N. Y. Col Soc. from Sept. 1, to Dec. 1, 1848.....	28	Thirty-second Annual Report of the A. C. S.....	33
Receipts of the A. C. S. from 20 Nov. to 20 Dec. 1848.....	29	To Subscribers.....	123
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Dec. to 20 Jan. 1849.....	61	To our Readers.....	158, 187
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Jan. to 20 Feb. 1849.....	93	The coming change in Anti-Slave Trade movements.....	173
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Feb. to 20 Mar. 1849.....	125	The Fourth of July.....	187
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Mar. to 20 Apr. 1849.....	158	The latest, but not very late from Li- beria—Letter from D. L. Carlton— Colonization Cause.....	197
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Apr. to 20 May, 1849.....	190	Twenty-third Anniversary of the Greene Co. Col. Soc.....	252
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 May to 20 June, 1849.....	222	Thompson's, Hon. R. W., address..	52
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 June to 20 July, 1849.....	255	The Liberian Hippopotamus.....	281
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 July to 20 Aug. 1849.....	286	Tracy's, Rev. J., letter.....	267
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Aug. to 20 Sept. 1849.....	319	The Colonization Cause.....	290
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1849.....	351	Things in Liberia.....	292
Receipts of A. C. S. from 20 Oct. to 20 Nov. 1849.....	383	Three thousand dollars wanted in thirty days.....	321
Receipts of Penn. Col. Soc. from 15 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1849.....	383	That new race of men.....	322
		That three thousand dollars—and the sailing of the Liberia Packet.....	381
		W.	
		Walker's, Hon. R. J., address.....	54





THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

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Vol. XXV.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1849.

[No. 3.

Appropriations by Congress and the State Governments.

THE American Colonization Society was organized for the purpose of making an experiment of what could be done for the elevation of the colored race. It has succeeded to an extent beyond any original expectation. With small means, with inexperience, against numerous obstacles, and surrounded by difficulties, it has colonized in Africa, with their own consent, a population who have formed and are capable of maintaining a prosperous and independent government.

The work is now comparatively easy. All the preliminaries are settled. All the plans are laid. All the means are understood. The business is reduced to a perfect system. The settlements in Liberia are capable of receiving new emigrants to any extent, and rendering them comfortable. There are many more persons anxious to emigrate than the Society has means to accommodate.

The Society has therefore, by this fact, shown what could be done if the adequate means were at com-

mand. It has demonstrated the possibility of removing the whole free population from the United States in such a manner as would greatly improve their condition, and in many important respects ameliorate the state of society among ourselves.

The Society has expended on the work already done, nearly a million of dollars. It has to show for this, a capital stock, as it were, of very large value. It has a territory of more than 12,000 square miles under its control. It has a well organized government, with laws and institutions, and schools and churches, and farms, and workshops, and commerce, and houses and physicians, and a knowledge of the diseases of the country, and an influence over the natives, and a thousand other means and appliances of civilization, whose value is not to be measured by dollars and cents. It has taken not merely the above sum of money to purchase the present possessions of the Society. There have also been expended many years of hard labor, and deep thought

of officers and agents of the Society, but poorly paid for by their salaries; the time and labor and zeal of all the early colonists, and the lives too of the many agents and colonists who have fallen victims to their zeal in the cause, and the unavoidable casualties incident to any new enterprise of the kind.

The Society has also a most valuable and available interest in the hearts of the American people. It possesses their confidence. They consider the scheme of colonization both desirable and practical. This is the product of more than thirty years cultivation!

In estimating therefore the present position of the enterprise, all these facilities for *future enlarged operations* must be taken into consideration.

It was never imagined that the Colonization Society would be able to accomplish all the good contemplated, by *private resources* alone. The completion of the work, the ultimate success, must depend on the patronage of the general and state governments. This was contemplated in the original formation of the Society. Hence we find in the 2d article of the constitution of the Society this clause, "the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the general government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject." The Society has ever fondly hoped to obtain this patronage, and not entirely without success. The State of Mary-

land several years since made a liberal appropriation "to aid in colonizing such free persons from that State as wish to go, and such slaves as may hereafter become free." Tennessee also made an appropriation of \$10 a head for each one whom the Society removed from that State, for several years. Virginia also made a very large appropriation, which however was rendered unavailable to the Society by certain limitations and restrictions upon its application.

The time has now come when the resources of the Society must be very greatly enlarged, or it cannot accomplish one half of the work which it is earnestly called upon to undertake. Something therefore must now be done, compared with which, all the past is as nothing.

This whole nation is now summoned by the highest considerations of duty, interest and charity, to come forward and aid in the work. A spirit should go abroad through all the land, kindling the hearts of the people, and calling upon every lover of man and of God, to bring forward his contributions to aid in accomplishing a work on which depends our nation's highest glory and Africa's redemption! Ten thousand hearts should respond to every appeal of the Society, and ten thousand hands should be stretched out with the necessary relief.

But this is not all. The time has now fully come, when the State Legislatures and the General Government should take the subject in hand

and make liberal appropriations to help it forward.

There can scarcely be a doubt in any unprejudiced mind that the general and State governments have the constitutional power to appropriate money in furtherance of the objects contemplated by the Society. Every reason and argument which commends the scheme to the support of the individual citizens of this nation, commends it to the patronage of the nation itself. Every motive which induces the citizen of a State to contribute to the removal of the free people from that State, should operate upon the State itself or the government thereof. If the presence of the various tribes of Indians in our midst was a great evil, which the government was called upon to mitigate, and if a great national good was done by removing them beyond our borders: then surely is the existence of the colored race in the United States a great political evil, and their removal would be an immense national blessing. And if the government had power to act in the one case, has it not power to act in the other? On the other hand, if their presence in the United States has been a political good, a social blessing to us, but not to them, then are we bound as a nation, in view of the injury we have done them, and their degradation to which we have largely contributed, to bestow on them the richest gifts and the costliest blessings which we are able. There is a moral fitness in this which commends

itself to every mind. The work to be done is a great one, and is worthy of a nation like this!

In the succeeding pages we present two arguments in favor of State appropriations, from two different sources, presented to two different legislatures. One of them has been prepared by our agent in Ohio, and presents the considerations which should induce the Legislature of that State to make an appropriation for the removal of any of their free colored people who want to go to Liberia. The other was prepared by our agent in Virginia, and laid before the Virginia Legislature. It shows considerations which should induce them to render aid immediately. We present these together, as they represent in a certain sense, the two great sections of the Union.

We beg to commend them to the earnest consideration of every person into whose hands they may come. The appeals are forcible; the occasion great, and the good to be accomplished unbounded!

It is probably not going too far to say, that could the citizens of those two States give a direct vote, there would be an overwhelming majority in each in favor of making an immediate and liberal appropriation. Had we space here to go into the argument, we could prove conclusively that the American people are sensible of the merits of Colonization, and that an appropriation by the general government would meet the hearty concurrence of the great body

of them. Let any person call to mind the fact that the Legislatures of more than half the States have passed resolutions approving of the object and operations of the Society, and recommending its general support; that the most distinguished men in every part of the Union, and in every political party, have been the advocates of the Society; that the leading ecclesiastical bodies of every denomination of Christians have expressed their approval of the Society, and urged the propriety of the general and State governments making appropriations; and that wherever you meet with any company of individuals and converse with them five minutes on the subject, you will find a majority of them in favor of the general and State governments aiding in Colonization—and he will soon be convinced that there is no enterprise on earth, which has enlisted in its favor so much of the sympathy and interest of the whole American people as the scheme of Colonization. There is no other enterprise to the advancement of which the general and State governments could devote their means, and meet with as hearty approval from as many of our citizens. And could our various legislators know the public sentiment of their constituents, there is not a doubt that they would, without delay, take action on this subject.

One thing therefore becomes manifestly and urgently the duty of the friends of Colonization in every State and part of the country during

the present year, viz: to prepare and send up memorials and petitions in every form and in the strongest language, to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and in all the State Legislatures. This ought to be begun at once, and carried on faithfully throughout all the year. Every village and hamlet ought to send up its memorial. Every church and society ought to present its prayer. Every patriot and philanthropist ought to urge his petition. Let the public sentiment in favor of the Society be organized and consolidated, and rolled in upon our legislators with such respectful urgency and power that they can no longer hesitate as to the path of both duty and interest.

In conclusion, we beg leave to suggest that the destinies of the free people, now in this country, are in a very important sense, soon to be settled. Their number is increasing. In many quarters they and their friends, so called, are making violent efforts to bring them up to a social and political equality with the whites in this country. Several States have already acted on the subject, and adversely to their feelings and wishes. Other States must soon follow. The subject is pressed upon their attention in a manner they cannot resist. In most instances we can now tell what will be done, when the time for definitive action comes.

In these circumstances the friends of Colonization cannot mistake their duty. Every possible means should

be used to diffuse throughout the whole community correct information, so that whatever is done, may be done understandingly and according to truth. It must not be forgotten by our legislators while they are providing for their own security, and the welfare and peace of their offspring, that as a Christian nation, we owe an immense debt to those who have been the victims of avarice and oppression; and that we are bound to offer them a comfortable and secure home in the land of their ancestors, and to make provision for their removal there. We hold it therefore to be a sacred duty of the general and the State governments to take this work in hand and carry it forward with all the vigor possible. As a nation we are bound to restore to Africa all her children who are

willing to return. We are bound to pay her the debt, which centuries of patient suffering have given her the irresistible right to demand of us. Every State is bound to make provision for the welfare and happiness of the free people resident in it. If, for this purpose, wisdom and prudence point to their removal to Liberia, the State is bound to make the appropriations indispensable to accomplish it.

Here then we leave the subject, trusting that our friends will not let the present year pass, without having exerted every influence both to increase the voluntary contributions to the Society, and to memorialize their respective legislatures on the subject.

W. McLAIN, *Sec. A. C. S.*

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

Washington City, Jan. 1849.

Memorial.

To the Hon. the Senate and House
of Representatives of the State of Ohio.

The undersigned, acting as agent of the American Colonization Society, would respectfully ask leave to call your attention to the following facts connected with the position which the State of Ohio occupies in reference to the free colored population of the United States.

A careful examination of the census tables, together with a knowledge of many other facts connected with the subject, proves, very clearly, that the Ohio valley must soon become the home of a large proportion of the free colored people.

The ratio of increase of this class of our population, when not affected by emancipations, is two per cent. per annum. This fact being known, it is easy to determine the extent of the increase or decrease in any State or group of States.

Previous to 1800 the six New England States had large accessions of the people of color, by emigration from the States lying South of them. But during the next forty years, ending with 1840, their ratio of in-

crease was rapidly diminished, and fell so far below the natural rate that, from 1820 to 1830, with a free colored population of 21,248, they had an increase, in these ten years, of only 83 persons. The aggregate for the whole period stands thus: In 1810 they had a free colored population of 19,488, and in 1840 but 21,279, being an increase of only 1,791, while their natural increase, if retained, would have augmented their numbers to 31,188. This diminution must have been caused by emigration back again towards the South.

While this rapid emigration from these north-eastern states was progressing, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania had a corresponding increase, showing that the current of emigration was southwards. But from 1830 to 1840, these states also commenced repelling their free colored population, and the ratio of increase was reduced to 1 per cent. per annum, being considerably below the natural increase.

Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, also repulsed nearly one half of their natural increase between 1830 and 1840, proving that

the tide of emigration from the more northern states, had not flowed in that direction.

On turning to the west, we find that while this continuous stream of colored emigrants has been pouring out of all the states north-east, east, and south-east of us, they have been concentrating with almost equal rapidity in the Ohio valley.

Look at the facts. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in 1800, had only 500 free persons of color in their bounds. In 1810 they had increased to 2,905, in 1820 to 6,598, in 1830 to 14,834, in 1840 to 28,105, and if the influx since 1840 has equaled the previous period, and it has no doubt been greater, these three states will, at this moment, have a colored population of 50,000. Of this number the share of Ohio is 30,000.

To afford a more striking contrast of the position in which we stand, as compared with the six New England States, it is only necessary to say that the ratio of increase of the colored population of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, from 1820 to 1830, doubled their number in *eight years*, while that of the former States would require, to double their colored population, a period of *two hundred and fifty-six years*.

But to evade a charge of a want of candor in selecting a short period, and that the most favorable for our purpose, let us embrace a longer space of time, and we have still more startling results.

Taking then, a period of forty years, from 1800 to 1840, we find that the six New England States, where the greatest efforts have been made in behalf of the colored man, did not increase their colored population quite *one third*, while Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have doubled *fifty-five* times on their original number. Our increase, therefore, when compared with theirs, for a period of forty years, is as 55 to 1.

From all these facts, it appears that causes, having a uniform action and producing uniform results, are exerting a repelling influence upon the free colored population of the *fifteen States* above named, and that nearly the whole current of this emigration, thus set in motion, is pouring into the Ohio valley. And further, the events which have transpired in many of the slave States, since the last census, teach us that these repelling causes are augmenting instead of diminishing their force. These influences have also been extended to many of the States not above named, and the conclusion is therefore forced upon us, that the *Ohio valley is now the focus towards which nearly the entire free colored emigration of the country is concentrating*.

Nor can we check this movement by any ordinary precautions, were we disposed to make the effort, because we cannot, by any legislation of ours, reach the causes which compel them to leave the other States. We cannot change the climate of the north-east,

nor mould the African constitution so that it may endure the rigors of its winters; and much less can we impart to the colored man a spirit of energy and activity in business which shall enable him to compete with the New Englander. We are still less able to roll back the mighty wave of foreign emigration, which, annually, supplies to the east a surplus of cheap labor, and drives the man of color from his employments and compels him to wander to the west in search of bread. And it is still more impracticable for us to induce the slave States to repeal the laws and give up the prejudices which drive out the free colored man from amongst them.

In view, then, of all these facts, it appears evident that we cannot, by any legislation of ours, reach the causes which force the colored man into the west, and that the Ohio valley is therefore to become the asylum for the victims of slave oppression, and has been selected by the colored man as the theatre upon which the great battle for the achievement of his rights is to be fought.

It is also a fact, equally well known, that there is a fixedness of purpose in the great majority of our white citizens, never to grant the colored race equal social and political privileges within the limits of the State.

What course should be adopted by your honorable body, under these circumstances, to guard against the difficulties and collisions to be apprehended from a greater increase of colored men amongst us, your petitioner will not venture to advise; but will proceed to the presentation of the object in view in offering this memorial.

The framers of the constitution under which you act, never designed to Africanize the State; and its white citizens, judging from past and present indications, will yet oppose, to the utmost, any change of that instrument which will give to colored men equal social and political privileges. This decision is not the result of hostility to the colored man, but is based upon the conviction that the true interests of both classes will be best promoted by a separate political organization. It is unwise, therefore, for any one to urge them to a prolonged and fruitless warfare for citizenship in Ohio. And such a course seems, at the present moment, to be particularly unwise, when all the advantages of social, civil, and religious liberty, everything for which they are here pleading for in vain, is now freely offered to them in the new Republic of Liberia, by the united voices of 80,000 freemen.

But besides the advantages offered by Liberia to the colored men of Ohio, there is a much more munificent gift awaiting their acceptance.

It has been believed, for a few years past, that there is sufficient talent and intelligence amongst the colored men of the west, if called into action under favorable circumstances, to achieve the great object they have in view

—their intellectual and moral elevation. Fully convinced of this fact, an appeal was made to the public last April, for funds to purchase additional territory on the coast of Africa, to form a new State for colored emigrants from the Ohio valley, where they may be able to give an example of their capacity for self government.

The first response to that appeal has been an offer, by a gentleman of ample means, to purchase two hundred miles of coast, outside of the present limits of Liberia, as soon as it can be had on reasonable conditions. This territory he will offer to the colored people of the west upon which to organize a new State, in connection with Liberia, to be called *Ohio in Africa*.

The work now to be commenced, and in the accomplishment of which your co-operation is solicited, is the prosecution of the enterprise here proposed. There are in Ohio, a large number of colored men who express a willingness to emigrate to Liberia, as soon as they can be convinced of the truthfulness of the reports in relation to the present prosperity of the Republic of Liberia. The recognition of its independence by England and France, and the neglect of our government to extend to it the same courtesy, is beginning to dispel the illusion that African colonization is a scheme of the slaveholder. The prejudices of colored men against colonization are now beginning to yield. But they still distrust white men, and wish to send out colored delegates to investigate the claims of Liberia to the colored man's attention, and to judge whether Africa is a suitable theatre for the future struggle of the colored race for national existence and national independence. They should not be asked to bear the expense of these delegates. The colonization society is willing to afford to such a deputation every facility in their passage out to Africa, but the funds placed at its disposal must be appropriated to defray the expenses of *emigrants* and not of *delegates*.

Under these circumstances we are con-

strained to appeal to your honorable body for aid in this important crisis in the affairs of African colonization. And there is much to encourage us in adopting decisive measures to divert the current of emigration towards Liberia. All the delegates who have gone out, recently, bring back favorable reports. The colored people of Illinois sent out one last year, who has returned, and a large number have resolved to emigrate, nine of whom will leave in the next expedition. Indiana presents a list of fifty emigrants who are enrolled for Liberia, twenty-seven of whom are also to sail with those of Illinois. The leader of this band, the Rev. Mr. FINLEY, a colored man, has pledged himself to settle in our *Ohio in Africa* as soon as the scheme is perfected. The Rev. MOSES WALKER, a colored man, of Portland, Jefferson county, Ohio, who also visited Africa last year, has returned and reports favorably. He will remove to Liberia with his family, but is anxious to traverse the State and make his report personally to the colored people before he leaves. The Colonization Society are desirous of thus employing him, but are unable on account of their having pledged themselves, the last year, to send out 1010 emigrants. The Society are also desirous of engaging some of the present citizens of Liberia, who have long resided in the Colony, to visit the West, and present the facts, in relation to the new Republic, before the colored people.

In this emergency, and in view of the great importance of disabusing the minds of colored men on the question of colonization, and of encouraging their emigration to Liberia, or to *Ohio in Africa*, it is respectfully requested that you make a suitable appropriation to aid the American Colonization Society for a few years to come, in carrying out its designs in relation to the colored people of Ohio, and in promoting the spirit of emigration to Liberia.

Very respectfully, yours,
DAVID CHRISTY,

Agent of Am. Col. Soc. for the State of Ohio.

Memorial to the Legislature of Virginia.

THE Report of the *Special Committee*, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message which recommends the removal of the free people of color from the Commonwealth, will soon call you to deliberate on a subject of grave import. You will give it, I doubt not, your well-studied and matured consideration, holding it neither too delicate a subject to be approached,

nor too difficult for legislation.—The time has fully come when, if we do not boldly grapple the difficulties and control them, they will control us.

Slavery was not of voluntary adoption by those who constructed the elements of society in this Commonwealth. Introduced by the authority of Great Britain, it was found at the period of our indepen-

dence a constituent of the body politic; was subsequently recognized by the Federal and State constitutions, and became a part of our inheritance. It is, therefore, politically and socially, *constitutional*. Yet like all other things human and earthly, it has difficulties and evils. These were so distinctly perceived by the foresight of our ancestors, that they resisted the introduction of the system itself and sought to avert it. When introduced they labored to mitigate its evils to both races, and make the institution, if possible, a blessing to each. How far this christian effort has been faithfully and successfully pursued, we are willing our enemies themselves should tell to the world in the facts they are compelled to record, and out of which ages to come will form their estimate of our character. Let us leave all feverish anxieties on that subject, and go boldly forward in the high duty imposed by Providence on us now.

Among the evils that are contingent to slavery, may be reckoned a large *class of free colored people*, the descendants of slaves, constituting a *lower caste* in society, and yet elevated above the slaves whence they originated. This evil was early contemplated by far reaching and patriotic minds, defined and sought to be modified or averted.

Mr. Jefferson, as early as 1777, proposed to the Legislature of Virginia, to be incorporated in the revised code of the State, a plan for colonizing the free colored population. This is the earliest conception distinctly announced of a plan for African Colonization. The magnitude of the enterprise and the state of the country, then at war, prevented at that time, the prosecution of the plan. Dr. Thornton, a native of Virginia, and resident at Washington, attempted ten years afterwards,

to form a company of free blacks to emigrate and establish a colony on the coast of Africa. This also proved abortive for want of means. The legislature of Virginia took action on the subject in the year 1800, and again in 1816; and Mr. Jefferson continued to agitate it until the formation of the Colonization Society, in December, 1816, at the city of Washington.

Although eminent and good men from other States were concerned in the construction of this noble Society, and to the honored name of Finley is correctly attributed the principal instrumentality in its actual organization—yet the mighty conception may be found in our Virginia, the “Mother of States;” and the embryo of this great political structure may be traced to the brain of the author of the Declaration of Independence, who is now seen to be the real Jupiter of that political Minerva, the young “Republic of Liberia.” Liberia is indeed our twin sister; finds her rights asserted in the same declaration; and though of longer gestation is now triumphantly born, and destined like us to regulate and govern a continent, with our liberal constitution adopted as hers, and the Bible as her great moral code.

Standing by the birth of the Colonization Society or aiding in its incipency, we find Bushrod Washington its first President, and Henry Clay its second—John Randolph, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Judge Marshall, Bishop Meade, John Taylor of Caroline, Andrew Jackson, C. F. Mercer, F. S. Key, E. B. Caldwell, and others, Virginians by birth and in feeling, though citizens of the world by their works. We will seek in the labors of that Society a co-operation suited to the part we took in its formation and to the inheritance we claim in its fame. But for the present I return.

The free people of color, now numbering not less than 60,000 in Virginia and increasing more than four hundred per cent. in fifty years, will, without some action to prevent it, form a population of 240,000 in the year 1900, a period that will arrive during the natural life of our children. In 1950 our grand children will encounter this population increased to a numerical force of about one million—thirty per cent. greater than our present white population—and our great grand children will see a free black population of 4,000,000 in Virginia. In order to realize how near in time this result is to our own day, we have only to reflect that the active men of the present time—many whom I address as legislators—are descendants of the fathers of our independence of only the second and third generations. Some, who now live, may, before they die, see the free black population of Virginia, greater in number than the present white population.

It is readily admitted that various causes may occur to modify these calculations. But it is enough that they are seen to be the natural results of an uninterrupted progress of existing causes, and therefore possible—even probable. For, while the wide west and south-west are inviting with still stronger motives the emigration of our sons, the barriers to the emigration of our free blacks to other States are multiplied and strengthened, both by legislation and popular expression. While, therefore, our white population may be stationary, or decreased by emigration, the free blacks will be steadily advancing in an increasing ratio. But I have no time to multiply these and similar aspects of the subject. Every reflecting mind will develop them.

Connected with this series of numerical calculations, however, I ask the consideration of the fact,

that history furnishes no instance of one people residing in the midst of another people as a lower caste, and excluded from an equality of civil rights, that have stopped short of violence and rebellion so soon as their strength gave reasonable hope of a successful struggle.

Mr. Jefferson perceived distinctly this evil when the cloud was not yet larger than a man's hand, and he endeavored to brush it away. It has, however, been suffered to increase till it lowers now on the horizon, and before our children's children shall occupy our places, it will obscure the sun and settle upon our fair land a darkness that may be felt. Those degenerate sons of illustrious sires who say, "let posterity take care of that," *should be rebuked*. Those who periled their lives for our liberties, said not so—else we now had been riveted to a hopeless despotism.

The question which now requires your investigation is "*How shall we legislate for our free colored population?*" The answer, which instructs the legislator, is given in all History, and is unequivocal: They must either be *amalgamated* with the whites and thereby annihilated as an inferior caste;—or *raised* to a civil and social equality—or *removed*. It will be my object at a future time to show that the last is the only remedy;—that it may be done by consent of both parties—that it ought to be done, and that now *is the time to do it*.

I have said that the rapid increase of the free colored population of Virginia will soon bring us to the conviction that they must either be annihilated as an *inferior caste* by *amalgamation* with the whites, or raised by law and common consent to a *civil and social equality*, or be *removed* from the State.

The first cannot be. Even aboli-

tionists revolt at it when practically urged, and plainly show that their sympathies are factitious and unnatural, and therefore not only impracticable in the experiment, but null and void as a moral obligation. This inferior caste can never be lost by amalgamation.

It is equally certain that they can never be raised to an equality in civil and social rights and privileges. This may be attempted—but it will be a failure. It *has* been attempted; but when has the experiment ever succeeded? Let St. Domingo give the answer, full of solemn instruction and full of warning. Soon after the early introduction of slavery into that Island, the spirit of emancipation began to create there as it has done here, a free colored population, an inferior degraded *caste*.—When in 1790 their number began to approximate to that of the whites, they petitioned to be admitted to the rights of suffrage and other privileges of free citizens. The National Assembly of France decreed—what the Colonial authorities rejected—the *civil and social equality of the free negroes*. In the progress of events these soon made common cause with the slaves, civil war ensued, and the Island was deluged in blood till the whites were exterminated.

As far as the experiment has proceeded the results have been strikingly similar. Their number, increasing at a ratio much greater than the whites, will bring their tread upon our heels before the generation now cradled and in their nurses' arms shall have acted their part on the stage of life and died. They will naturally be clamorous for privileges. They will be urgent in petition, then in argument, then in demand. They will be first persuasive, then accusatory, and finally insolent. They are *men*, and even if we had no record of history, in

which to read the future by the past, we may know what they will do! And will they find no sympathy, no co-operation, no aid from the whites? He must be a dull scholar indeed, who, even without the teachings of history, cannot *infer* the future from the present. You have made a law that the slave emancipated, shall leave the State. But you need not be told how often this law is violated, and how many may be found in every county, retained contrary to the law by a common sympathy in their behalf. It is a generous impulse which violates the law;—but a judicious law which demands a suppression of those sympathies. Thus are the free blacks increasing rapidly by the double process of birth and emancipation.

Extension of privilege is the order of every community and wider room is yielded at every demand. I come not to “repress this genial current of the soul.” I am not prepared to say the free people of color yet have the point of elevation assigned to them which they deserve—and some of them are very meritorious. But we look beyond the present. Where do these paths lead to? What is the point to which these finger boards we now read direct us? What are the tendencies, consequences of what we are now doing? As certain as there is no assignable limit to human progress, we shall in process of time find this class of our population requiring more room and demanding more privileges, ’till they will come to the doors of your legislative halls and ask: “Are we not men—men of property, of intelligence, and of numbers sufficient to be known, recognized, heard *among* you?” I will not assume to write this history in detail. What it must be in effect all, not politically blind, can see. When it comes to this or anything like it, the answer must be

like that of the Colonial Assembly of St. Domingo. The rest is known. They can never be admitted to an *equality in civil and social privileges*. It only remains, then, that they be *removed* from the State. It will be my next object to show that this *may* be done, that it *ought* to be done, and done *now*.

If we have calculated and reasoned rightly, the removal of the free colored population from the State is now *desirable*, and will soon become *absolutely necessary*.

The question then arises, Can it be done—ought it to be done, and *done now*? We answer affirmatively—It *can, ought* and *must* be done.

They can be removed and settled in Liberia. Remaining here, we hold them unchangeably disfranchised and degraded. Can it be doubted, then, that we do our duty if when our safety and interests require their removal, we place them in a community of free men, themselves free and equal, the proprietors in fee simple of the soil they cultivate, and under the protection of good laws like our own in their fatherland. This we may do by providing for their emigration and settlement in Liberia.

By an act of the Legislature of Virginia in 1833, an appropriation was made of \$90,000 to be paid in five annual instalments for the deportation of the free colored people to Liberia—thirty dollars to each emigrant. No part of this appropriation was ever drawn from the Treasury, because no voluntary emigrants were to be found.

Now if the Legislature, instead of a forcible removal of this people, should revive the act of 1833, making an appropriation of \$90,000, or what would be still better, twice that sum, what would be the effect? Would the free negroes avail themselves of the provision? And if they

should, would its disbursements make any sensible impression on their numbers, either to extinguish or greatly reduce them? Are they willing to go? Can they be induced to go?

That the appropriation could now be easily applied to its object, there can be no reasonable doubt. It may readily be shown that Liberia is the proper home of the free colored man. He can be made to see that. It was very different in 1833, when the former invitation was extended to him and rejected. Liberia was then a colony, struggling with difficulties incident to its unsettled state, its climate not well defined, its virgin soil hardly turned by the ploughshare, its resources not developed, not even counted in their number and value, the savage border tribes still restless and of doubtful friendship, and all the early calamities of the colony in its infant state still fresh in recollection. Now the Republic of Liberia stands among the nations of the earth, recognized by other nations, inviting the emigrant to a free government of constitutional laws; to a soil not surpassed in fertility; to social, intellectual and religious privileges by no means inferior to those he leaves. We say, then, he may become a *voluntary* emigrant, because it is for his interest to go. It is not expatriation, but rather the return of the exile home. So he sees it, when he looks beyond his prejudices to the facts in the case.

But we are not left to probabilities in this matter. We are told by those who have addressed them on the subject, that they are easily made to desire a removal to Liberia. Receiving the facts in the case well authenticated, they say—“*let us go to our father land.*” The Colonization Society has now more applicants than means of transportation.

This is the natural flow of the current when unobstructed. When Paul Cuffee, a noble negro of Bedford, Mass., carried the first emigrants to Africa in 1815, a company of 28 in his own ship, at his own expense, it was believed every man of color in New England was then anxious to go. Would we know why this current has been checked and turned back?—we must ask the abolitionists of the North—not Virginia, whose legislature repeated in 1816 her testimony of 1800, and has uniformly adhered to the opinions of her great statesmen, early and uniformly expressed.

Having then, arrived at the conclusion that the emigration of our free colored people can be secured—it only remains that we consider the ways, the means, and obligation.—*How can it be done? Ought it be done?*

The only question now is, *Can we make an appropriation available to the great object of universal desire—the entire removal of the free colored population?* We suppose now they are willing.—The Colonization Society for \$50 take out an emigrant in their Packet and settle him on five acres of land, which is made his own in fee simple, and provide for him sustenance and medical attendance for six months. This they are constantly doing. They have by the voluntary contributions of the friends of the cause, sent out nearly one thousand within the last year, and 6,000 in all. Let there be an appropriation of \$30,000 a year for five years, and let the amount appropriated to each emigrant be limited to \$25. This will deport 1,200. We may suppose that number will be found, who with suitable direction and encouragement will readily exert themselves to earn a sum equal to the State appropriation, to secure

their passage and settlement. We may then suppose this movement will awaken an equal number of enterprising men among them to earn the *entire amount* necessary to give them passage with their brethren. Then still another duodecimal emigration may be found among those already able to transport themselves; for not a few have some property. Then taking an equal number of children, who can go with their parents with little or no expense, and we have nearly 5,000 emigrants a year from Virginia, sufficient to reach, in twelve years, the full number now in the State. If the means proposed seem inadequate to the results now stated, let it be considered also, that the Colonization Society is constantly collecting funds from the benevolent for the same great object—attainable, we believe, by a great, united and persevering effort, on the plan here proposed.

Are not these results probable from the causes we propose to create? and will not the awakening influence of personal effort better prepare the emigrant, who has labored to some extent to provide for himself. The moral effect of first awakening desire and then making labor the means of gratifying that desire, will do much to qualify him for his new and elevated position in his new citizenship. The agencies now in the field under the organization of the American Colonization Society are adequate to promote and produce these results; and when our State Colonization Society is revived, as we trust it will soon be, these agencies become a part of its organization, the best possible machinery, and ready to your hand to execute your plans with economy and despatch.

We say, then, this is a work which *ought to be done and done now*. Every pecuniary, moral and social interest requires it. With some hon-

orable exceptions, the free negroes are, as a class, indolent, vicious and dishonest. They underwork the poor white man, when they work at all, depress and discourage him—they corrupt the slave and aid him in every evil course—lie as an incubus on society without profit to themselves or any definable benefit to society. They form an excrescence on the body politic, which requires amputation.

With such considerations before us, can we too urgently ask for immediate action? While we delay, the evil is in progress. While we sleep, it gathers strength. While we stand still, time passes, children are born, grow to manhood, our free colored population multiplies. While we ask time to consider, the demands upon us are increased. When in 1777 Mr. Jefferson first proposed the remedy we now propose, a few hundred free blacks, composing the whole evil in Virginia, could have been easily removed. Ten years afterwards, Dr. Thornton's proposition had to grapple with thousands. Our Legislature of 1800, with deep concern, sought the removal of 15,000 free negroes. In 1816 they again bring the subject into consideration, and find that number doubled. In 1833 they look at it again—the number is trebled, and they hasten to appropriate \$90,000 for their removal.—*You look again in eighteen hundred and forty-nine* and they are quadrupled. Do nothing still, and that quadrupled *quadrupled* will be the inheritance of your children. Speak quick or the evil may be beyond control. If we are afraid to look it in the face and meet it now; it will tread with iron heel on the necks of our children.

Liberia, as a place of emigration for our free colored people, demands special notice in connection with the subject in hand.

The first purchase of land from the native chiefs for the Colony of Liberia was made in 1822, by Dr. Ayres on the part of the Colonization Society, and Capt. Stockton of the U. S. Navy, on the part of his government. Soon after, in the same year, Cape Mesurado, comprising the present site of Monrovia, was occupied by our emigrants. This was the practical commencement of the project, first recommended by Mr. Jefferson to the Legislature of Virginia, and afterwards approved by the Legislature in their recorded acts of 1800, and again in 1816, and again in 1833—to which enactments you are respectfully referred.

The Republic of Liberia, as now defined, extends from Cape Mount on the western coast of Africa to Cape Palmas, a sea coast distance of more than 300 miles; it embraces, also, in form, if not in fact, Maryland colony on the South of 35 miles sea-coast, and also 100 miles lately ceded by the Native Chiefs—and on the north it will soon probably be extended by purchase 200 miles from Cape Mount to Sierra Leone, stretching N. W. and S. E. through 4° to 8° N. Latitude. It extends interior on an average of 45 miles. It comprises the whole extent of coast formerly most visited by slavers, with excellent harbors, a soil of unsurpassed fertility, and a climate of well proved healthfulness. The present number of emigrants and recaptured Africans is upwards of 4000. Its commercial, agricultural and mechanical progress indicates an active and energetic population,—and the staple commodities of Coffee, Sugar-cane, Indigo, Rice, Cotton, Arrow Root, &c., all indigenous, demonstrate, by the experiments already made, that in no part of the world, is agricultural labor more liberally rewarded. Its exports for the last few years have averaged nearly \$30

to the head of its entire population, while those of the United States have not exceeded \$7.

Monrovia, the principal sea-port and capital of the country, has now 1,000 inhabitants, who enjoy in their houses, furniture, and tables, all the comforts, elegancies, and even luxuries of life, common to a settlement of the same size in this or any other country. Its national existence, as the "REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA," commenced on the 24th Aug. 1847, by a formal declaration of Independence and the adoption of a constitution modelled after our own. The operations of the government have since proceeded with the utmost regularity. Governor Roberts, who held his office under appointment of the Colonization Society, has been elected President of the Republic. Its independence has been acknowledged by England and France and very advantageous treaties formed with both those nations. Its trade has for many years been valuable, and will be of increasing importance to the commercial world.

As a religious community, Liberia is unsurpassed. By reliable statistics, we learn that about one-third of its entire emigrant population are members of the Christian Church, honoring their profession by their lives. Twenty-five church edifices, all convenient, and some costly, of stone, brick, and wood, employ the services of forty preachers, several of them pastors well supported and wholly devoted to their work, all regularly inducted into the sacred office and some of them not only intelligent but learned and eloquent.

Their School system is, to say the least, much better than ours. Provision is made by law for free schools throughout the Commonwealth. A liberal appropriation of the public lands is made, and a capitation tax imposed for this purpose. And more

than this, every man is required under a penalty, to send his children to school and educate them. They have two high schools, a Lyceum, two newspapers, and are providing for a University.

The native tribes are cultivating a friendly intercourse and doing homage to this new nation in Africa. Disputes, formerly conducted by bloody wars, and thus by sale of captives taken on both sides, furnishing victims to the slave trade, are now settled by reference to the government of Liberia. Missionaries and school teachers are eagerly sought by the barbarous interior tribes, who seek by these means, to become "*merica men*." It is now probable that Liberia—as fast as her emigrant population will enable her to take possession and enforce her laws—may reclaim from barbarism, the entire western coast from Sierra Leone to the Cape colony, closing all access to the piratical slaver, and diffusing civilization and the christian religion through this whole border country. From this rim of light central Africa will be illuminated, its darkness, intellectual and moral, expelled, its fertile lands reclaimed from sterility, its physical resources regenerated, and Africa—whence civilization and the arts passed into Greece more than three thousand years ago, through Rome to England and thence to America—Africa the land once fruitful of heroes and scholars and christians, of Hannibal, Hanno, Jugurtha, Terence, Origen, Tertullian, Augustine, and Cyprian—of a race that wrought the pyramids, chiselled the proudest monuments of marble, and left in her tombs the evidence that she has done all for the material body but to give it eternal life—*this Africa* will be again raised to her place among civilized nations, received to the circle of the human family, and for the civ-

ilization she has, centuries ago, imparted to others—repaid by *civilization* and **CHRISTIANITY, TOO.**

There on the coast of Africa, you now see the beau ideal of your great statesmen—a colony for our free colored people. There you see precisely that which your predecessors in Assembly proposed in the first year of the present century, and subsequent legislatures repeated and urged by reiterated decimosextal action in 1816 and 1832-3. The periodic time has again arrived, and in 1849 you are called on to consider these precedents, and *to do what remains to be done—to use the colony successfully founded, and now ripened into a nation—as a place of deportation for your free colored population who are awaiting your action, and in their comparative dependence, reaching to take your counsel and your helping hand.*

The object of the **AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY** is to provide for the removal to Liberia of the free colored population of the United States. All, except the abolitionists, agree in opinion that the object is good—good in relation to those who go, and to us whom they leave—to the black man and the white man—to both continents—to Africa and to America. In no subject perhaps is there a greater unanimity of opinion. Yet the work goes on slowly. With a nation's approval, it fails to secure a nation's energies. Much is done; but not enough. On no subject probably is *your constituency* more united, and the apathy that has so long prevailed is rapidly giving place to deep feeling, conviction, action. You can hardly now go before public sentiment in bringing legislative action to bear on the great and benevolent objects of Colonization Society. Every view of it is awakening. Take it, if you please, as a *national* measure,

and as such, consider it in one aspect only—in its influence on the slave trade. By the Ashburton treaty our government is pledged to keep a naval force of 80 guns on the African coast to suppress this inhuman traffic. It cannot be doubted that, if the United States would settle their 500,000 free negroes on the African coast, lining its exposed ocean border from Liberia to the Cape Colony, through 30° of latitude, it might effect on the whole coast, what Liberia, with her five or six thousand people have done through all her territory—the entire extinction of the slave trade. But the transportation and settlement on purchased land, of this half million at the maximum, would cost only \$30,000,000, a capitation tax of not more than a dollar and a half on our entire population. Can we hope to make a better speculation in the next half century than that would be? Might not our mountains of gold in California be well exchanged for such an expurgation?

England alone is estimated to have expended more than twice that sum in an almost fruitless attempt to suppress the slave trade. and for many years, France and the United States have co-operated with England in maintaining a large naval force on the African coast. How easily, then, could these combined powers accomplish through colonization what they have fruitlessly attempted by other means? The work belongs properly to *the world*. Shall nations combine to preserve a “balance of power” to prevent oppression, and shall they not co-operate to give political birth to a nation, to redeem a continent?

The whole amount heretofore expended by the American Colonization Society in the purchase of land, sending out emigrants and maintaining the government of Liberia; in prosecuting this experiment, now

triumphantly completed, falls short of a million of dollars. Take then an amount equal to that expended by the three great maritime powers, England, France and the United States, and expend it in a judicious and extended plan of Colonization in a co-operation with this Society; and all that has been done for Liberia and her neighboring tribes, might be done for Africa, with its hundred millions of people. England begins to see this, and Lord Palmerston has spoken of placing at the disposal of President Roberts, \$10,000—a sum which would hardly maintain one of her armed ships of the smallest class for one year; and the President on the part of Liberia, has engaged, for that sum, to purchase and defend forever against the slave trade, the whole line of coast from Cape Mount to Sierra Leone, a distance of 200 miles.

Let the christian world, then, come to this work and it will be done—done with a great saving of expense now uselessly employed—and it will be done at once. The world can supply the means and the Colonization Society can furnish the plan and execute it.

Let England alone apply her expenditures in this way and the work is done. The simple interest for one year on the whole sum she has already expended would bring a revenue greater than all which Liberia and her incalculable benefits to Africa have yet cost.

Let the government of the United States apply its expenditures through this channel and they will be made available to their objects twenty fold.

Let Virginia consult her true interest in the expenditures for her free colored people, and see how much richer she may be. In the first place, she will be doing much in the great work of benevolence. She will add to the free coast popu-

lation of Africa, 60,000 people. Worthless, and more than worthless here, we may yet suppose that, under the new motives of their new position, they would rise to what others of their race have done in similar circumstances, to the character of industrious and useful citizens. They will constitute a strong and efficient guard to defend the coast where they are colonized, against the approach of the slavers, and exert an influence to civilize and christianize the interior tribes. Simultaneously with the benefits extended, Virginia will receive four-fold into her own bosom. She will be rid of her entire free colored population and all its present and apprehended dangers, with a provision that the evil shall not again accrue. She will be rid of two-fifths of the crime now punished under her statutes, with all the expense attending the loss of property to individuals in the acts of crime itself, and in the prosecution of the offenders, in their maintenance in the Penitentiary, and in their bad influence on others, especially on the slave population.

Is not this, then, a work that CAN be done—that OUGHT to be done—and DONE NOW?

THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT of Virginia on the subject of African Colonization has long been unequivocal and well defined. Her Legislature in December, 1800, adopted a resolution in secret session, requesting the Governor, James Monroe, to correspond with the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, to procure lands in Africa or some other foreign country, for this purpose. The first resolution on record is dated December 31, 1800. A second, more definite and full, of the same import was passed on January 16, 1802. Another, still, February 3, 1804—followed up by

still another; January 22, 1805; in which last the Senators and Representatives of Virginia, in Congress, are instructed to use their efforts to obtain from the general government "a competent portion of Territory in the country of Louisiana," for colonizing our free people of color.

In December, 1816, again the Legislature of Virginia passed the following resolution, with but nine dissenting voices in the House of Delegates and one in the Senate:—*Resolved*, That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory on the coast of Africa, or at some other place, not within any of the States or territorial government of the United States, to serve for an asylum of such persons of color as are now free, and may desire the same; and for those who may be emancipated within this Commonwealth, and that the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President of the United States in the attainment of the above objects.

Contemporaneously with these measures in the Virginia Legislature, but a few weeks after the foregoing resolution, the *American Colonization Society* was formed in the city of Washington, through the agency of Gen. Chas. F. Mercer (who was the mover of the Virginia resolution.) and other noble Virginians before mentioned. Through the personal exertions of the same gentleman, aided by F. S. Key of Georgetown, Robert Purviance of Baltimore, and Bishop Meade of Virginia, a subscription of \$5000 was obtained to defray the expenses of Messrs. Mills and Burgess, who were employed to explore the coast of Africa in order to select a suitable place for the proposed colony.

The Colonization Society was formed in the city of Washington December 21, 1816, and Bushrod Washington was appointed President with thirteen Vice Presidents—eight of whom were slaveholders, including H. Clay of Kentucky, Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia, John Taylor of Virginia, Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, and General Mason of Georgetown, D. C., and a board of twelve managers, all of the District of Columbia.

At the meeting which effected this organization, the Speakers were H. Clay, John Randolph, E. B. Caldwell, and Robert Wright of Maryland. The Board of Managers were instructed "to present a memorial to Congress on the subject of colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color of the United States, in Africa, or elsewhere."—This duty was ably and faithfully executed by the Board, and the memorial was presented by Mr. Randolph, referred to a committee who reported favorably, concluding with a joint resolution for immediate action. While perfect unanimity seemed to prevail, other pressing business prevented the resolution from being called up at that session. On the 15th of December, 1821, Capt. Richard F. Stockton and Dr. Ayres, under authority of the United States government and the Society, effected a purchase of a tract of land for the colony on which Monrovia now stands, and thus commenced **THE AFRICAN COLONY** in fact, which was contemplated in all the foregoing resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, and which was the germ of what, in its flower and fruit, is the *Republic of Liberia*, and which now invites to all the privileges and protection of a free and well constituted government, the free colored people of Virginia and her sister States of this Union.

Again in 1832-3, the Legislature

of Virginia had the subject of African Colonization before them, and appropriated \$90,000 to aid in peopling Liberia with our own free colored population. The law making this appropriation has never been repealed, and may, therefore, be regarded, perhaps, as wanting nothing but another action of the Legislature providing the ways and means to make it available, and in equity with an addition of interest, now equalling the principal. All these several resolutions and enactments have uniformly met the hearty approbation of the people at large.

In view of these facts—can it be doubted that the mind of Virginia is made up? Do you ask for public sentiment? Read the history of the Commonwealth for the last half century. Trace the records of her legislation on this subject by the references here made. Ask counsel of your constituents in detail, of your fireside sympathies, your experience, your hopes, your just fears, your judgment, your pockets, your love of your country's glory and her fame. They all alike—with one voice, strong, harmonious, admonitory,—all say, *our free colored population CAN be removed—OUGHT to be removed—and removed NOW.* Now, at the present session, let a *beginning* be made. The completion will require a course of years, begin when you may.

We have now arrived at the following conclusions where I respectfully leave the subject with you.

1. It is desirable and necessary to both races that our free colored people should be removed without delay from the State.

2. Liberia, in Africa, is their proper home, and it is for their interest to emigrate to that land of liberty and law.

3. We extend to them their due share of justice and mercy when we provide for their removal there.

4. The Colonization Society is a

proper, convenient, and economical agency to effect this removal.

5. In making a liberal appropriation for this object, the present Legislature is carrying out the opinions distinctly entertained and repeatedly expressed by former Legislatures of Virginia for half a century, and meet the public sentiment of their enlightened constituency at the present time.

6. Notwithstanding the unvaried opinion of Virginia on this subject, expressed and approved, through a period during which her free negroes have quadrupled—notwithstanding she was early, if not first, in asking for an African Colony, and a liberal appropriation was once made by her on its behalf, yet no contribution from our Treasury has ever been employed in this object, although the *thing desired* has been done, and *Liberia* now stands out the wonder of the world, and the inquiry is already one of deep historical interest—who has done this?

7. Finally, it belongs to the Legislature of 1849—while we are asserting our claim to a large inheritance in the fame of its founders—to link our name to that of *Liberia*, by an appropriation of an annuity amply sufficient to transfer within a reasonable time, our 60,000 free colored people to their father-land—and preserve all of local affection they may feel for the good old State of their nativity by giving them true freedom and dignity as free citizens of a separate State there, which we will call **VIRGINIA IN AFRICA.**

To

SIR—

THE facts and reasonings contained in the foregoing—addressed to the Legislature of Virginia through the Enquirer, the Republican and other papers, seem to be so correct and important, that I take the liberty earnestly to ask your personal and studied consideration of them.

Respectfully,
R. W. BAILEY,
Ag't of the Am. Col. Soc. for Va.

Life Members of the American Colonization Society.

WE publish below, a list of the names of all persons who have been constituted LIFE MEMBERS of this Society, as perfect as we are at present able to make it. The first part of the list, which is arranged according to States, was published in 1834. The remainder of the names are arranged according to the order of time, and are put down at the place of their residence, when they became Life Members.

It is our wish as soon as we can, to make out a *perfect list* of the *living Life Members*, with their *present residence*.

We will be thankful to our friends to enable us to supply any names not found in the following list, and to erase the names of such persons as have deceased, and to change the location of any who may have changed, and to make out in every respect, a perfect list.

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Rev. E. P. Humphrey, *D. D., Louisville, Ky.*

Col. C. Carrington, *Millwood, Va.*

Rev. James Morrison, *Brownsburgh, Va.*

Rev. Silas Billings, *Woodstock, Va.*

Rev. George Addie, *Leesburgh, Va.*

Rev. Wm. Newall, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Rev. Theodrick Pryor, *Blacks & Whites, Va.*

Francis A. Evans, *Pinckneyville, Miss.*

Mrs. Lucy A. Evans, do. do.

Mrs. Sarah B. Evans, do. do.

Mrs. Ann L. Clinton, *Centreville, Miss.*

Rev. Isaac Cobran, *Pr. Edward C. H., Va.*

- Dr. Corbin Braxton, King Wm. C. H., Va.
 Robert Wm. Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Thomas Bruce, Halifax Co., Va.
 Rev. Charles H. Page, Louisville, Ky.
 C. W. Short, M. D., do. do.
 Mrs. Weed, Wheeling, Va.
 Mrs. Jno. McClure, do. do.
 Mrs. John List, do. do.
 J. C. Lambdin, do. do.
 Rev. Wm. Armstrong, do.
 Mrs. Z. Jacobs, do. do.
 H. Hargrave, Columbus, Georgia.
 Wm. Miller, Louisville, Ky.
 Rev. N. Chevalier, Christiansburgh, Va.
 Rev. Stephen F. Cocke, Fincastle, Va.
 Rev. Henry H. Paine, Clifton Forge, Va.
 Rev. Mr. Ross, Kingsport, Tenn.
 Rev. John Whiton, Enfield, Mass.
 Rev. Alfred Ely, D. D., Mon-on, Mass.
 Deacon A. W. Porter, do. do.
 Prof. John Kendrick, Marietta, Ohio.
 Rev. Edwin Holt, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Rev. J. T. Mitchell, Chicago, Illinois.
 Mrs. Mitchell, do. do.
 Walter Irving, Washington, Miss.
 Wm. B. Banister, Newport, Miss.
 Prof. J. L. Cabott, Charlottesville, Va.
 Mrs. Martha Armistead, Buckingham C.
 H., Virginia.
 Rev. E. Tenney, Hanover, N. H.
 Rev. Henry Wood, College Plains, N. H.
 Rev. A. B. McCorkle, Augusta Co., Va.
 R. Sterling, Fredericksburgh, Va.
 Rev. W. S. Plumer, D. D., Richmond, Va.
 Rev. A. D. Pollock, do. do.
 Rev. John Leyburn, Petersburg, Va.
 Rev. N. H. Cobbs, do. do.
 Rev. W. Brown, Augusta, Va.
 Rev. B. F. Stanton, Farmville, Va.
 Rev. Andrew Hart, Charlotte, Va.
 Rev. J. K. Converse, Burlington, Vt.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Leverett, Plymouth, N. H.
 Rev. R. C. Blodget, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Rev. Thomas Shepherd, Bristol, R. I.
 Rev. W. G. Campbell, Lewisburgh, Va.
 Rev. John McIlhany, do. do.
 Rev. Stephen Taylor, Abingdon, Va.
 Rev. U. Powers, Salem, Va.
 Rev. Francis Vinton, Newport, R. I.
 Rev. Levi Smith, East Windsor, Conn.
 Charles Rockwell, Norwich City, Conn.
 Rev. Wm. H. Pollard, Laurel Hill, Va.
 Rev. N. Harding, Milton, N. C.
 Rev. T. G. Doak, Clarksville, Va.
 Rev. B. T. Northrop, Manchester, Conn.
 Rev. Alvan Bond, Norwich City, Conn.
 Rev. Seth B. Paddock, do. do.
 Hon. Elias Perkins, New London, Conn.
 Rev. Wm. White, Virginia, Va.
 Wm. Sherman Hunter, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Prof. Hadduck, Dartmouth College, N. H.
 John M. C. Irving, Lexington, Ky.
 Rev. T. Thayer, Newport, R. I.
 Rev. Wm. Hamersley, Campbell Co., Va.
 Mrs. Paulina LeGrand, Charlotte C.H., Va.
 Rev. J. P. Anderson, Danville, Va.
 Jas. C. Halsell, Charlottesville, Va.
 Wm. Jenkins, Providence, R. I.
 Rev. J. Leavitt, do. do.
 Rev. Mark Tucker, do. do.
 Rev. Thomas P. Field, Danvers, Mass.
 Rev. Francis L. Robins, Enfield, Conn.
 Thomas Paul, Esq., Wheeling, Va.
 Rev. A. C. Dickerson, Bowling Green, Va.
 Lewis Thompson, Woodville, N. C.
 Rev. John Richards, Hanover, N. H.
 Sylvanus Sterling, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Ira Sherman, do. do.
 Rev. Nathl. R. Hewitt, do. do.
 Wm. R. Peters, Bloomfield, N. J.
 John J. Jackson, Parkersburgh, Va.
 Rev. John L. Taylor, Andover, Mass.
 Wm. Bisland, Natchez, Miss.
 Jos. Archer, do. do.
 Rev. Benj. Jones, Woodville, Miss.
 John Whitaker, Whitesville, Miss.
 Charles Gardiner, New Orleans, La.
 Rev. Dr. Wheaton, do. do.
 John H. Maybin, do. do.
 Judge E. Magee, Woodville, Miss.
 Mrs. Mary Ann Archer, do. do.
 Dr. Joseph Speed, Caroline, N. Y.
 H. C. Hart, Paris, Ky.
 A. G. McIlvaine, Petersburg, Va.
 Rev. Peter Parker, Washington, D. C.
 John Akin, Esq., Lowell, Mass.
 John Clark, Esq., do. do.
 Rev. J. Hoge, Columbus, Ohio.
 Lyman Sanford Atwater, Fairfield, Conn.
 Levi Garnsey, New York.
 Roswell Woodworth, New Lebanon, N. Y.
 Rev. E. Edwards, Stonington, Conn.
 William R. Mulford, Sag Harbor, N. Y.
 Wm. R. Sleight, do. do.
 Samuel Huntington, do. do.
 Lewis Howell, do. do.
 Charles T. Dearing, do. do.
 Mrs. Copps, do. do.
 Rev. Elisha Turner, Great Barrington, Mass.
 Rev. Lincoln Ripley, Waterford, Maine.
 Rev. E. G. Babcock, Thetford, Vt.
 Rev. W. R. Babcock, Gardiner, Maine.
 Rev. Thomas Coit, New Rochell, N. Y.
 Capt. Henry Parsons, do. do.
 Samuel O. Moore, Albemarle, Va.
 Rev. F. D. Goodman, Staunton, Va.
 Rev. John Skinner, Lexington, Va.
 Oliver Smith, Hatfield, Mass.
 Rev. Henry Neil, do. do.
 Jonathan Hyde, Bath, Maine.
 Hon. Jos. F. Randolph, New Brunswick, N. J.
 Rev. Charles Wadsworth, Troy, N. Y.
 H. C. Trumbull, Stonington, Conn.
 Rev. Wm. McLain, Washington City, D. C.
 Capt. Williamson, Charleston, S. C.
 John Bevirge, Newburgh, N. Y.
 Mrs. Sarah Kellogg, Gt. Barrington, Mass.
 E. Mulford, Sag Harbor, N. Y.
 Wm. Cooper, do. do.
 Rev. M. Babcock, Gardiner, Maine.
 Hiram Plummer, Haverhill, Mass.
 Theo. Frelinghuysen, Esq., Newark, N. J.

- Dr. Santier, Jersey City, N. J.
 Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Newburyport, Mass.
 Bradford Noyes, Kanawha, Va.
 Griffin Taylor, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Mrs. Nancy Perkins, do. do.
 Mrs. Sarah Betts, Big Lick, Va.
 E. L. Kerrison, Charleston, S. C.
 Rev. Ethan Osborn, Fairfield, N. J.
 Mrs. Maria Overaker, Walnut Hills, Ohio.
 Rev. John Kell, Princeton, Indiana.
 Rev. S. Baldrige, do. do.
 Rev. J. McMasters, Mion Co., Ill.
 Dr. Gilbert McMasters, Duanesburgh, N. Y.
 Mrs. David R. Preston, Lewisburgh, Va.
 Mrs. Sarah Shaw, Euclid, Ohio.
 Capt. Jesse Smith, Danville, Ky.
 Hon. Samuel Hoar, Concord, Mass.
 Mrs. E. Hickof, Burlington, Vt.
 Rev. C. B. Kittredge, Westborough, Mass.
 Rev. A. A. Wood, W. Springfield, Mass.
 Rev. N. Gale, Ware Village, Mass.
 Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D. D., Randolph,
 Massachusetts.
 Mrs. Ellen M. Crawford, North Adams, Mass.
 Rev. James Bates, Granby, Mass.
 Dea. John T. Farwell, Fitchburg, Mass.
 Rev. G. W. McPhail, Fredericksburgh, Va.
 Rev. B. Frost, Concord, Mass.
 Rev. M. P. Braman, South Danvers, Mass.
 Mrs. Mary P. Braman, do. do.
 E. A. Pearson, Esq., Harvard, Mass.
 Mrs. Margaret E. Blanchard, Harvard, Mas.
 Rev. Mr. Fitz, Ipswich, Mass.
 Rev. M. G. Wheeler, Williamsburg, Mass.
 Rev. John Johnstone, Jersey City, N. J.
 Mrs. Nancy C. Reynolds, Norwich, Conn.
 Rev. Ebenezer Philips, Williamsburg, Mass.
 Rev. John Woodbridge, D. D., Hadley, Mass.
 Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, Monson, Mass.
 Rev. Samuel Hunt, Natick, Mass.
 Rev. D. G. Doak, Clarksville, Va.
 James Hayward, Esq., Boston, Mass.
 Jared Sparks, Esq., Cambridge, Mass.
 Miss Rebecca Kittredge, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Abraham Vanmeter, Esq., Lexington, Ky.
 Col. R. Quarls, do. do.
 Cassius M. Clay, Esq., do. do.
 M. T. Scott, Esq., do. do.
 David A. Sayre, Esq., do. do.
 B. W. Dudley, M. D., do. do.
 Rev. Morris E. White, Southampton, Mass.
 Rev. John H. Brisbee, Worthington, Mass.
 Jonathan A. Hyde, Chesterville, Maine.
 Edward C. Hyde, Bangor, Maine.
 Mrs. Jane Kell, Princeton, Ind.
 William Rodes, Lexington, Ky.
 Gen. James Shelby, do. do.
 F. Dewes, do. do.
 R. C. Boggs, Athens, Ky.
 James Embry, do. do.
 Hector P. Lewis, Lexington, Ky.
 Rev. Timothy A. Taylor, Slatersville, R. I.
 Nathaniel Winn, Danville, Ky.
 Dea. Charles Bennett, Fairfield, Conn.
 Owin D. Winr., Athens, Kentucky.
 Richard Spurr, do. do.
 Robert Marshall, Athens, Kentucky.
 John Gess, do. do.
 Jas. Valandingham, do. do.
 Thomas H. Shelby, Lexington, Ky.
 Herschel Foote, Euclid, Ohio.
 W. Wright, Woodstock, Vt.
 Rev. John White Chickering, Portland, Me.
 D. Henderson, Jersey City, N. J.
 Abel Conner, Henniker, N. H.
 Major John Alexander, Lexington, Va.
 Rev. E. Edwin Hall, Guilford, Conn.
 Mrs. Jane McMasters, Princeton, Ind.
 Mrs. Ann Flemming, do. do.
 Rev. D. H. Hamilton, Trumansburg, N. Y.
 Charles N. Talbot, Esq., New York, N. Y.
 Mrs. E. M. Monroe, do. do.
 Mrs. Har't. Douglas Cruger, do. do.
 George Douglas, Esq., do. do.
 William Douglas, Esq., do. do.
 Rev. Abiel Abbot, Peterborough, N. H.
 William H. Hubbard, Esq., Richmond, Va.
 Hon. P. White, Putney, Vt.
 Zina Hyde, Esq., Bath, Maine.
 T. W. Gittis, Esq., Nashua, N. H.
 Miss Harriet Stebbins, Boston, Mass.
 Rev. John M. C. Bartley, Hampstead, N. H.
 Mrs. Emeline Rockwell, Norwich, Conn.
 Thos. McMullen, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
 Israel Searle, Esq., Southampton, Mass.
 Dr. J. C. Richardson, Fayette, Ky.
 Daniel Fry, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
 Dea. T. Walker, Rockville, Mass.
 Harvey Baldwin, Esq., Hudson, Ohio.
 Mrs. Perses Bell, Chester, N. H.
 Mrs. R. W. Francis, Burlington, Vt.
 Prof. Geo. W. Benedict, do. do.
 Rev. G. L. Brownell, Sharon, Conn.
 Joseph S. Fay, Esq., Savannah, Georgia.
 Noble A. Hardee, Esq., do. do.
 A. Knapp, Esq., Mobile, Ala.
 A. Gascoigne, do. do.
 Miss Elizabeth Bertram, Jamaica, N. Y.
 Dean Walker, East Medway, Mass.
 Mrs. C. P. Hall, Dayton, Ohio.
 J. Early, Esq., La Porte, Ind.
 Samuel Organ, Esq., do. do.
 Jacob Fuller, Sr., Esq., Lexington, Va.
 Moses Kittridge, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
 Rev. Benjamin R. Allen, South Berwick, Me.
 Erastus C. Scranton, Esq., Madison, Conn.
 J. H. Scranton, Esq., Augusta, Ga.
 P. Smith Holloway, Esq., Henderson Co., Ky.
 Rev. B. H. Williams, Natchez, Miss.
 Mrs. Eliza Smith, Carlisle, Mass.
 Rev. John Gretter, Greensboro', N. C.
 Mrs. Martha Boggs, Walnut Hill, Ind.
 Rev. Wm. Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 R. W. Keys, Esq., do. do.
 Alex. Guy, Esq., do. do.
 Mrs. Hannah, Pittsburg, Penn.
 Rev. H. McMillan, Xenia, Ohio.
 William Bixby, Esq., Francistown, N. H.
 Isaac Shelby, Esq., Lexington, Ky.
 Rev. R. F. Caldwell, Sharpsburg, Ky.
 Rev. Wm. Cox, Lancaster, Ohio.
 Bezar Latham, Esq., Lyme, N. H.

Archibald W. Hyde, Esq., Burlington, Vt.	Geo. B. Cumming, Esq., Savannah, Geo.
John Latemore, Esq., Wilmington, Del.	Wm. B. Hodgson, Esq., do. do.
George W. Bush, Esq., do. do.	George Jones, Esq., do. do.
Charles J. Du Pont, Esq., do. do.	Maj. A. Porter, do. do.
Moses Bradford, Esq., do. do.	Dr. A. M. Walker, Sharpsburgh, Ky.
Rev. John M. P. Atkinson, Warrenton, Va.	Miss Charlotte M. Johnson, Branford, Ct.
Rev. James Bird, do. do.	Moses P. Ives, Esq., Providence, R. I.
Rev. Robert B. Thompson, Heathsville, Va.	Robt. H. Ives, Esq., do. do.
Norman Hubbard, Esq., Glastenbury, Con.	Isaac Wetherell, A. M., Bangor, Me.
Rev. Rich. H. Wilmer, Perryville, Va.	Mrs. Ann Atkinson, Langsbury, Ga.
Edward Padelford, Esq., Savannah, Ga.	A. Devereaux, Esq., Preston Hollow, N. Y.
Joseph Rowe, Esq., Milton, Mass.	Rufus Kittredge, M. D., Portsmouth, N. H.
Rev. Wm. Riddell, South Deerfield, Mass.	Ichabod Goodwin, Esq., do. do.
Samuel Cornelius, Jr., Esq., Mt. Holly, N. J.	Rev. A. P. Peabody, do. do.
Rev. Win. Gordon, Sharpsburgh, Ky.	Rev. Alvan Tobey, Durham, N. H.
Ths. L. Cunningham, Esq., Clintonville, Ky.	Hon. James H. Duncan, Haverhill, Mass.
Rev. John Woods, Newport, N. H.	David Marsh, Esq., do. do.
Moses Webster, Esq., Milton, Mass.	Dr. John Shackelford, Maysville, Ky.
Rev. Peter Monfort, Piqua, Ohio.	Gurdon Trumbull, Stonington, Conn.
Miss Eunice Lyon, Fairfield, Conn.	Onslow Stearns, Concord, N. H.
James R. Wright, Esq., Paris, Ky.	Hon. Nathan Appleton, Boston, Mass.
William Irby, Esq., Lunenburg Co., Va.	Prof. S. Collins Brace, Pittsfield, Mass.
George A. Cralle, Esq., Nottoway Co., Va.	Rev. John Todd, do. do.
Chas. H. Robertson, Esq., Wylliesburgh, Va.	Rev. S. S. Buckingham, Springfield, Mass.
George W. Pickering, Esq., Bangor, Me.	Rev. J. N. Danforth, Alexandria, Va.
Andrew McClure, Esq., Nicholasville, Ky.	Rev. J. Spottswood, New Castle, Del.
Capt. Harrison H. Cocke, City Point, Va.	Miss Lydia White, Haverhill, Mass.
James S. Hopkins, Esq., Danville, Ky.	Rev. Joel Rockwell, Wilmington, Del.
Rev. E. Carpenter, Southbridge, Mass.	Rev. Geo. F. Simmons, Springfield, Mass.
Darcy Paul, Esq., Petersburg, Va.	Mrs. Z. P. Banister, Newburyport, Mass.
Miss Mary C. Rogers, Portsmouth, N. H.	Rev. Jno. Edwards Emerson, do. do.
H. Tupper, Esq., Hallowell, Maine.	Rev. Dr. Dwight, Portland, Maine.
Daniel P. Rogers, Portsmouth, N. H.	Levi Keese, Esq., Louisville, Miss.
Rev. W. W. Ellis, Newburyport, Mass.	Rev. Caleb Hobart, North Yarmouth Centre, Massachusetts.
Jno. Jordan Halloway, Esq., Henderson, Ky.	Abner Wesson, Esq., Gillespieville, Ohio.
William Garnett, Esq., Norfolk, Va.	Rev. John M. Jones, Alexandria, Va.
Mrs. Martha B. Olmsted, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Rev. Joel H. Linsley, D. D., Greenwich, Ct.
Dr. Daniel Wasburn, Stowe, Vt.	Rev. Charles Dickinson, Birmingham, Ct.
Andrew H. Wright, Esq., Paris, Ky.	Rev. Isaac Jennings, Stamford, Ct.
Mrs. Catherine Laird, Lexington, Ky.	William Albert Ferris, Greenwich, Ct.
John Stoddard, Esq., Savannah, Georgia.	

Donations

Received at the Colcnization Office of the N. Y. S. C. Society, from November 1, 1848- to January 31, 1849.

1848.		Flatbush, L. I., Dr. Strong, Pastor, \$13 55, A. F. Olmsted, \$1, Luth. Clark, Athens, per S. Knowlton, \$10, Thomas Bishop, Athens, per A. Knowlton, \$5.	29 55
Nov. 2.	Cash collection Ref. D. Ch., New Shannock, N. J., Rev. G. Ludlow, Pastor.		11 00
" 7.	Fouth of July collection Presbyterian Ch., Newton, L. I., Rev. Jno. Goldsmith, Pastor, \$20, D. Fanshaw, City N. Y., \$5.		25 00
" 8.	R. L. Stewart, City N. Y.		50 00
" 10.	Wm. Walker, City N. Y. \$25. Collection M. E. Ch., Williamsburg, L. I., Rev. J. J. Matthias, Pastor, \$12 29.		37 29
" 15.	A Friend in the country, per P. Amerman, \$100, John Adams, City of N. Y., \$50		150 00
" 27.	Reform'd Dutch Church,	Nov. 28. Rev. Ezra Tuttle, Patchouge, L. I.	5 00
		Dec. 1. Rev. B. T. Phillips, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Roundout, Ulster Co., N. Y., avails of a collection Thanksgiving Day, of M. E., Baptist and Presbyterian Churches united, \$13, Herman Camp, Trumansburg, \$100, Deacon Joel Horton, do., \$2, Lewis Porter, do., \$2, Edwin Hopkins, do., \$1.	118 00

Dec. 6..	J. G. Shultz, of Rock City, Dutchess Co.....	5 00			
" 9..	James G. Clark, Livonia, Livingston County, life membership, per M. Powell,	30 00			
" 13..	Collection Ref'd Dutch Ch., Lafayette Pl., \$30, C. S. Little, \$10, C. Van Wycke, \$5.....	45 00			
" 14..	Congregational Church, Stamford, Con., Rev. Isaac Jennings, Pastor.....	27 60			
" 15..	A friend, for the Ross slaves.....	1,000 00			
" 18..	Rev. A. Lloyd, Vienna, contributed by the Presbyterian Church, to constitute him a life member N. Y. S. C. S., \$30, Jno. Mackie, \$1.	31 00			
" 20..	Maurice Wurts, Esq....	50 00			
" 21..	Mrs. W. J. Whipple....	5 00			
" 23..	James Arnold, Esq....	50 00			
" 26..	J. W. Hammersley.....	3 00			
" 27..	Peter Vredenburg, \$30, E. W. L., \$10, C. A. Bristed, \$10.....	50 00			
" 28..	John Clapp, Esq.....	20 00			
" 29..	A friend, per P. Amerman, \$200, James Baley, \$30.....	230 00			
1849.					
Jan. 2..	Moses Allen, N. Y., \$50, Gerrard Hallock, do., \$10, Timothy Willotson, Durham, N. Y., \$5 50.....	65 50			
" 3..	S. A. Schieffelin, \$10, S. B. Schieffelin, \$10, H. M. Schieffelin, \$5, James L. Schieffelin, \$5.....	30 00			
" 4..	Hon. Benj'n. F. Butler, \$15, Cash, \$2, W. F. H., \$10.....	27 00			
" 5..	Joseph Walker, \$50, E. Huntingdon, Rome, \$50,	100 00			
" 5..	Per Rev. Noah Sheldon, Agent, viz: At Hoosick—J. Armstrong, \$1, Deacon Wilder, \$1; <i>Boght</i> —Various persons, \$5 48; <i>Brunswick</i> —Collection in Lutheran Ch., \$9 12; <i>Guilderland</i> —Collection in Lutheran Ch., \$7 34; <i>New Scotland</i> —Jno. R. Hays, \$2, Rev. G. M. Blodgett, J. B. Wands, Dr. Saml. Dickson, Thos. Bullock, Wm. Ferguson, and O. Legrange, each \$1, Lavinia Wood, Peter Hess, James Waine, John Reid, Phoebe Taylor, James G. Wands, and J. Veeder, each 50 cents, Mrs. Van Epps, H. McMillen, Chs. Wands, James A. and William Caughtry, each 25				
	cents, Mrs. Meaks, 75 cts., Cash, 47 cents, Collection in Meth. E. Church, \$6 75; <i>Springfield, Otsego Co.</i> —Rev. Jackson Tracy, Wm. Bigelow, R. Rathbone, Jonathan Mayner, J. Barrett, each \$1, Benjamin Barrett, 50 cents, R. P. Parmelee, Mrs. Wescott, Lucy Sykes, Cynthia Sykes, each 25 cts. Cash, 62½ cents; <i>Manchester</i> —Mrs. Kimball, Wm. Converse, Dea. N. Thompson, each \$1, Cash 51 cts.; <i>Deanville</i> —Cash, \$1 29; <i>Marshall</i> —D. Barton, \$3 50, African Repository, \$1 50; <i>Clinion</i> —Seth Williston, D., \$2, Rev. R. G. Vermilye, Dea. J. Williston, each \$1; <i>Sauquoit</i> —H. M. Royce, N. Giles, Z. P. Townsend, Mrs. Avery, G. Avery, Jas. Avery, E. Everett, Cash, each \$1, N. Parmelee, J. Knight, G. Gaylord, Martha Gaylord, T. Wadsworth, Cash, each 50 cents.				77 08
Jan. 5..	Mrs. Jas. Sheafe, for Ross slaves, City of New York, \$50, Mrs. J. F. Sheafe, do. do., \$50, Cash, C. W. F., do. \$5.....				105 00
" 6..	Oliver Hough, Martinsburg, \$10, John G. Schultz, Ross slaves, N. Y., \$3....				13 00
" 8..	Per A. G. Phelps, friend Ross slaves, \$2, D. D. Williamson, N. Y., \$10, J. A. Robertson, do., \$20, Shepherd Knapp, do., \$20....				52 00
" 9..	Darius Clisbe, Amsterdam, N. Y., \$20, R. H. Nevins, do., \$20, D. H. Nevins, do., \$30.....				70 00
" 10..	R. B. Heacock, Buffalo, N. Y., \$100, B. D. Coe, do., \$10, H. B. Potter, do., \$10, C. C. Haddock, do., Jno. T. Noye, do., each \$5, T. & M. Butler, \$5, Jno. Wilkinson, \$5, C. H. DeForrest, and A. McArthur, each \$2, N. R. Randall, \$1.....				145 00
" 10..	A. G. Phelps, jr., New York, \$50, E. D. Morgan, do., \$30, George Ireland, do., \$5, Joseph Sampson, do., \$25, Dr. H. James, Waterford, N. Y., \$1, Rev. Mr. Bullions, do., \$3....				114 00
" 11..	R. L. T. Searle, Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y., \$3, Jeremiah Wood, from a few friends of colonization in Mayfield,				

N. Y., for Ross slaves, \$5.	8 00
Jan. 12.. J. W. Bloomfield, Rome, N. Y., to constitute Rev. W. E. Knox a life member N. Y. S. C. S., \$25, James Boorman, N. Y., \$100....	125 00
" 13.. W. E. Dodge, N. Y., \$20, Charles Butler, do., \$10..	30 00
" 15.. C. M. Howe, H. V. Saddle, each \$5.....	10 00
" 16.. Ira Bliss, \$25, J. Sturges, \$50, V. G. Hall, \$20.....	95 00
" 17.. H. S. Terbell, J. C. Whitmore, each \$10, J. Hadden, \$5.....	25 00
" 19.. Wm. Edgar, \$5, J. Macy & Son, \$10, George Mather, \$10, Guy Richards, \$5...	30 00
" 20.. Charles Gould, \$10, Wm. Wickes, \$2, E. C. Delavan, Esq., Ballston Center, N. Y., \$25, John G. Taylor, Danville, \$20.....	57 00
" 22.. Alfred Post, New York, \$5, Dr. A. T. Hunter, do., \$2.....	7 00
" 23.. John G. Fisher, \$5, John D. Wolfe, Esq., \$50, A friend, \$20, James R. Taylor, \$5.....	80 00
" 24.. John Metcalf, Northumberland, Saratoga Co.....	3 00
" 25.. Thomas Jeremiah, \$3, Wm. S. Packer, N. Y., \$10, Jno. H. Prentice, do., \$10.	23 00
" 26.. Stewart Brown, N. Y.,	25 00

Jan. 26.. Collection Pres. Church, Newark Valley, Rev. M. Ford, Pastor, to constitute Dea. Wm. B. Bennet a life member, \$23, donation of Miss Juliet Ford, \$10....	33 00
" 27.. Levi Ward, Rochester, \$15, Freeman Clark, \$30, The Russell General Benevolent Association, to make with previous payments Wm. C. Dickinson a life member, \$23 50, F. Griffin, Guilford, Con., \$10	78 50
" 29.. Collection in Presbyterian Church, Sing Sing, \$12 08, Rev. Jacob Green, Chap., \$5, Collection M. E. Ch., do., \$18 50, Thos. N. Ayers, do. \$10, Mr. Maurice, \$3.....	48 58
" 30.. Cahoon & Kinney, New York, \$5, Chester Jennings, do., \$5, Fisher Howe, \$10, Rev. D. S., collection in his Church, North Argyle, N. Y., per Wm. Stevenson, \$16, William Gibson, \$1, Joseph Hoxie, New York, \$50, Cash, F. E. M., do., \$2, M. Leinau, do., \$3....	92 00
	\$3,531 02
Rec'd. for Af. Rep.....	180 00
Total.....	\$3,711 02

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;
From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February, 1849.

MAINE.

By Rev. Charles Soule:	
Cumberland—Collections.....	4 50
Falmouth—Second Parish, to constitute their Pastor, the Rev. John Wild, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. in part.....	10 00
	14 50

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Dea. Samuel Tracy:	
Lyme—Beza Latham, \$5, Rev. E. Tenney, \$1 50, Miss Eunice Franklin, \$2, Mrs. Sarah Baker, Maj. Lemuel Franklin, Samuel Farnsworth, Asa Shaw, D. C. Churchill, jr., F. Dodge, Royall Storrs, J. F. Gilbert and Mrs. Lambert, each \$1, Hon. D. C. Churchill, \$3, L. J. Fuller, \$2, J. J. Conant, 25 cts.....	22 75
Lebanon—O. Stearns, A. Hall, S. Wood, J. Martin, each 50 cts., Mrs. Martin, 25 cts., E. Wood, J. Allen, D. Richardson, each \$1, J. Wood, \$2....	7 25

Cornish—Mrs. Kimball, \$2, Miss E. Wellman, \$2, Mrs. Ripley, \$3, Mrs. Spaulding, 50 cts....	7 50
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VERMONT.

Enosburgh—Dea. George Adams and Dea. Levi Nichols.....	2 00
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MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Donation from the Massachusetts Colonization Society, by Rev. Joseph Tracy, Treas.	400 00
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RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker:	
Providence—Cash, \$1, Cash, \$2, Cash, \$1, Cash, \$2, Cash, \$5, Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1, Cash, 50 cts., Cash, \$1, M. Larned, \$5, Cash, 50 cts., Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1, Cash, 50 cts. Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1, H. L. Kendall, \$5, Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1, Cash, 50 cts., Cash, 25 cts Cash, 25 cts., Cash, \$2, Cash, \$1, Cash, 25 cts., Cash, 75 cts., Cash, 15 cts , Alice Clarke, \$2, Cash, \$1, Cash, \$2, Cash, \$4,	

Massa Bassett, \$5, Cash, 50 cts., Abner Gay, jr., \$2, Cash, \$1, Cash, 50 cts., Cash, \$2, Cash, \$1, Cash, 50 cts., Cash, \$5, Cash, \$5, Moses B. Ives, \$20, A friend, \$1, Thomas Harkness, \$10, A. C. Green, 50 cts., H N. Slater, \$25, T. Wayland, \$10, Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1, R. H. Ives, \$20, Cash, \$5, J. C. Brown, \$10, Hon. E. Harris, \$10, Paris Hill, \$5, Joseph Carpenter, \$5, Wm. J. Cross, \$3, Cash, \$1, Cash, 25 cts., Seth Adams, jr., \$5, Shubal Hutchins, \$10, B. Aborn, \$5, Mrs. J. H. Mason, \$2, A. Caswell, \$2, J. J. Stimpson, \$3, Cash, \$2, Allen Brown, G. T. Wardell, each \$5, Hon. Thomas Burgess, \$2, Gilbert Congdon, L. P. Child, Mrs. S. Paine, each \$5, Mrs. B. Hodges, \$1, Freeman Foster, \$5, Daniel Field, \$2, Ladies of the "First Baptist Church," to constitute their Pastor, Rev. Jas. N. Granger, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30, Earl Carpenter, \$5..... 296 90
Slatersville—Individuals 2 00
Newport—From a female member of the Congregational Church, by Wm. Guild, Esq..... 10 00

368 90

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford—From the Connecticut State Colonization Society, by Charles Seymour, Esq., Treas. 291 00

NEW YORK.

Ithaca—Received by the hands of J. J. Speed, Esq., of Baltimore, of Amasa Dana, Esq., one of the executors of Joseph Speed, deceased, of Ithaca, N. Y., in part payment of a legacy which he made to this Society, of one-third of all his notes, bonds, and mortgages, excepting some specific bequests..... 536 86

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Wharton, annual subscription, by Rev. E. C. McGuire..... 10 00
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162 92

Richmond—The \$42 acknowledged in our January number, as contributed by Ladies of the Presbyter'n Church, Richmond, Va., should have been credited to the Ladies of the United Presbyterian Church.

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By Rev. John Brown:
Sugar Creek—Collection in Presbyterian Church..... 4 00
Fayetteville—Collection in Presbyterian Church, \$19, Collection in Methodist Church, \$6 26... 25 26
Wilmington—Collection in Presbyterian Church, \$31 74, Mrs. Alexander Anderson, \$10, John A. Taylor, \$5, Collection taken up by the colored people at the Presbyterian Church, for Colonization, \$3 48, Collection in the Baptist Church, \$4 70.... 54 92
Newbern—Collection in Presbyterian Church..... 42 15
Washington—Collection in Presbyterian Church, \$16 67, Collection in Methodist Church, \$4 54..... 21 21

147 54

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Grannie's Quarter—J. J. Love... 50

2 00

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By Rev. Alexander M. Cowan:
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Woodford County—J. H. Humphreys, \$5, Charles Cox, \$2 50, Guy Hamilton, John Martin, Robert Allen, C. Hedger, Mrs. Cox, William Allen, Robert Stevenson, each \$1, Cash, \$1 25, Mrs. Worley, 25 cents, Collection in Presbyterian Church, Pisgah, \$3 65..... 19 65
Shelby County—William Watters,

\$5, J. B. Logan, \$2, Abraham Funk's Estate, \$150, Philemon Bird, \$5, W. S. Harbinger, \$3.	165 00
<i>Oldham County</i> —Rolley Harding's Estate.....	67 00
<i>Barren County</i> —William Garnett.	50 00
<i>Henderson County</i> —John G. Holloway, to constitute his son, Wm. Starling Holloway, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30, Samuel Stitis, \$10.....	40 00
<i>Christian County</i> —Miss Juliet T. Pendleton.....	5 00
<i>Washington County</i> —Hugh McElroy, 1 barrel of pork.....	8 00
<i>Boyle County</i> —James W. Nichols, in leather, \$15, S. H. Stevenson, \$5, in leather.....	20 00
<i>Louisville</i> —Dr. C. W. Short, \$10, James Speed, \$5, Woodruff & McBride, in iron ware, \$5, T. & J. McGrain, \$5 48, in tin, J. A. Taylor, \$3 44, in tin, Dr. John L. Price, \$37, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Jabez Baldwin Motz, \$12 66, Rev. William Crawford, Blain Ballard, each \$5, W. B. Patton, \$3....	91 58
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<i>Nelson County</i> —Haden Edwards, \$3, Rev. A. D. Metcalf, \$2....	5 00
<i>Fleming County</i> —Collection in M. E. Church.....	6 50
<i>Warren County</i> .—In the January number, Mr. Jonathan Hobson, was credited with \$10, instead of \$20, contributed by him.	
	563 73
OHIO.	
<i>Adams' Mills</i> —J. Stillwell, Esq., \$5, Mrs. M. Smith, \$4, Mrs. A. M. Stillwell, \$3, Mr. J. N. Ingalls, \$1, by J. Stillwell, Esq....	13 00
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<i>Hillsborough</i> —Robert H. Ayres, \$2, P. L. Ayres, John Barry, each \$1, Daniel Davis, 50 cents, Mrs. M., by Rev. John McD. Matthews, \$1 50.....	6 00
	125 00

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By Rev. A. E. Thorn:	
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	221 32

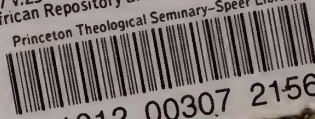
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By Rev. James Mitchell:	
<i>Tiptecanoe County</i> —Jesse Meharry, Esq., \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., and \$1, on account of Shawnee Mound Col. Soc....	31 00
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	95 85

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Total Contributions.....	\$2,929 12		
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